

Exhibit 9, Part 6

TRANSLATION

2015 (stated in DKK million)

Month	Refund	Change relative to the same month of the previous year	Refund (year-to-date)	Local approval of financial statements*	Central approval of financial statements
1	93	-26	93	No comments	No comments
2	-	-66	93	No comments	No comments
3	78	-5	172	No comments	No comments
4	1,109	497	1,281	DKK 1.3 billion has been disbursed YTD in 2015	No comments
5	4,227	2,842	5,508	DKK 5.5 billion has been disbursed YTD in 2015. DKK 2.3 billion had been disbursed at the same time in 2014.	Refunded dividend tax shows an increase compared with the same period in 2014. Part of the increase is attributable to more [specific country mentioned] pension funds making acquisitions in Danish companies. As these pension funds are not liable to pay Danish tax, these acquisitions result in large dividend tax refunds.
6	1,072	770	6,580	DKK 6.6 billion has been disbursed YTD in 2015. DKK 4.1 billion had been disbursed at the same time in 2014. A task has been initiated due to the increasing number of cases concerning dividend tax refunds as well as SIR's comments in connection with a review of the area. It is mentioned that it should be assessed whether the administrative processes for dividend tax refund can be improved and made more effective.	Refunded dividend tax shows a decrease relative to the same period in 2014, but refunds show an increasing trend year-to-date. Part of the increase is attributable to more [specific country mentioned] pension funds making acquisitions in Danish companies. As these pension funds are not liable to pay Danish tax, these acquisitions result in large dividend tax refunds.
7	2,149	1,420	8,729	DKK 8.7 billion has been disbursed YTD in 2015. DKK 4.8 billion had been disbursed at the same time in 2014. It is mentioned that a meeting must be held regarding the description of the task on dividend tax refund. [dated August 5, 2015]	Refunded dividend tax shows an increase compared with the same period in 2014. There is an increasing trend year-to-date. A case of presumed fraud is currently pending, and it has been handed over to the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime (SØIK). Disbursements have been suspended temporarily. [dated August 26, 2015]
8	565	-49	9,294	N/A	N/A

Table 11.8

*) In addition to the comments stated on refund of dividend tax, it has been stated under the item "Status on work tasks" in the January-May period that *"Dividend tax is affected by long-term illness, and training of employees from SAP38 Horsens has been commenced as well as a transfer of tasks."*

It appears from the above tables that the first comment on the development in dividend tax refunds was made in the central approval of the financial statements in June 2013. The causal explanation for the development are two large disbursements. There are no comments in the local approval of the financial statements.

In May 2014, a corresponding causal explanation was given in the central letter of representation. There are no comments in the local approval of the financial statements.

In June and July 2014, the development was commented on in both the local and central approvals of the financial statements. The following explanation is stated in the local approval of the financial statements: *"One reason for this may be that more [specific country mentioned] pension funds make acquisitions in Danish companies."*

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The following is stated in the central approval of the financial statements: *"The reason for the significant increase seen in 2014 relative to last year is that more [specific country mentioned] pension funds make acquisitions in Danish companies."*

The documentation for the central probability check shows that the explanation was provided by the employee who has prepared the local approval of the financial statements.

In August 2014, the comment was repeated in the central approval of the financial statements, but not in the local approval of the financial statements. However, the size of the refunds disbursed year-to-date is stated in the local approval of the financial statements under the item "Revenues or expenses which are regarded as being of significant importance to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view." The refunds disbursed are also stated in the local approvals of the financial statements in the period September - December 2014.

There are no comments in the period January - March 2015.

In April 2015, the size of the refunds disbursed year-to-date is again stated in the local monthly approval of the financial statements. There are no comments in the central monthly approval of the financial statements.

The central monthly approval for May and June 2015 contains comments on the development. It is stated that *"Part of the increase is attributable to more [specific country mentioned] pension funds making acquisitions in Danish companies."* The documentation for the check performed at central level shows that the employee who prepares the local monthly approval has stated that *"the increase is attributable to more [specific country mentioned] pension funds making acquisitions in Danish companies."* The email from the employee in question also contains information that two specific companies' dividend distribution has increased the total dividend distribution.

It appears from the documentation for the check carried out at central level that the employee's causal explanation for the pension funds' acquisitions will be mentioned as part of the explanation. In the local approval of the financial statements for June 2015, it is also stated that a task has been initiated with a view to improving and streamlining the refund processes as a result of Internal Audit's comments on this matter.

Finally, both approvals of the financial statements for July 2015 contain comments on the development in the refunds disbursed. The central approval of the financial statements has been prepared after the fraud was revealed, and reference is therefore made to it.

11.7 Interim conclusion

In relation to the form scheme, Internal Audit's assessment is that the manual controls for validation of refund claim forms submitted are not sufficient. The reason for this is that the case officer does not have a basis of comparison in the form of advisory

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lists of documents from the different countries which allows for a comparison and validation of the documents submitted.

Our review of the 3S system shows that programmed input data controls to ensure complete, valid, and consistent data has been incorporated to a limited extent only. However, a control for identification of duplicates has been identified, but it requires a precise and uniform statement of the refund applicant in a text field.

The review of the 3S system also shows limited use of programmed controls. There is a control which ensures that the case officer is notified if a total refund claim for a company exceeds the dividend tax declared by the company. But, for certain listed companies, the control has not functioned for a period of two years, and it has only been re-established in 2015. Internal Audit finds that the design of the control is not expedient because the control does not take into consideration the refund claims which SKAT receives via the bank scheme.

A review of user manuals and procedure descriptions shows that these are not updated continuously in connection with system changes. These are conditions that affect the overall control environment.

In relation to the bank scheme, SKAT has delegated part of the control tasks to the banks involved, and SKAT is thus dependent on the banks having established effective controls in the area. The dividend tax refund claims are not imported in 3S, and it is therefore not possible to make a comparison with any dividend recipients which the companies have reported to SKAT. Furthermore, it cannot be ruled out that the dividend recipient who receives a refund via the bank scheme may also apply for a refund via the form scheme.

Under the VP scheme, SKAT has left the control task of verification of the dividend recipient and the disbursement of correct dividend tax to VP. VP has established controls in the area. SKAT does not follow up on whether these controls are effective.

SKAT performs periodic approvals of the financial statements. These continuous approvals of the financial statements show that the financial statements have been approved without qualifications. The fluctuations in the dividend tax refund are, however, noted in the monthly approvals of the financial statements. Our assessment is that it appears to the reader that there is a causal explanation for the fluctuations and that there are thus no problematic issues involved. Based on the documentation available, our assessment is that there has not been a sufficiently critical appraisal of the causal explanations when these were incorporated in the approvals of the financial statements. The comments on the fluctuations have not been incorporated in the quarterly or annual approvals of the financial statements. This may be due to the fluctuations appearing as unproblematic in the monthly approvals of the financial statements.

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12. Second line of defense – controls

The second line of defense must generally comprise the monitoring controls which SKAT has implemented to ensure that the course of the dividend process is as presupposed: The controls in the second line of defense should primarily comprise management and control functions that support the first line of defense and will include the following:

- Risk management
- Controlling
- Compliance
- Information security

Risk management:

The dividend process must continuously be covered by a risk management that comprises the whole process. The risk management must continuously identify the risks in the dividend process which may result in the elements in the process not being of the desired quality (correct declaration, correct reporting, system reconciliations, bookkeeping, and correct calculation of dividend tax refund). The dividend process is not regarded as being covered by a continuous risk assessment.

Controlling:

The controlling, which comprises the whole dividend process, must include a continuous assessment of whether the process is progressing as defined by the management. The controlling must also include an assessment of whether the procedures contain built-in controls that can effectively address the risks identified in connection with the risk management. The controlling must further include an assessment of whether the procedures in the dividend process contain superfluous control measures. The dividend process is not regarded as being covered by systematic controlling. Systematic controlling will also be complicated by the failure to implement unambiguous responsibility for the process in SKAT. The process responsibility is distributed on three deputy director general areas.

Compliance:

The dividend area must be characterized as being a relatively complex area. It is therefore important that the internal controls in the procedures reflect the body of legal rules and that there is continuous monitoring of compliance.

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To date, SKAT has the following completed or ongoing compliance reviews:

1. Compliance of individuals and businesses with the tax rules
2. Compliance – the largest companies, ongoing review
3. Compliance – customs
4. Compliance – excise duties, ongoing review

The compliance of individuals and businesses with the tax rules, including dividend tax, has been reviewed on three occasions since the 2006 income year. The recently concluded compliance review concerns the 2012 income year, for which the results of the businesses' compliance with the rules have not yet been reported.

In the compliance review for the 2010 income year in respect of businesses with less than 250 employees, SKAT has completed 2,998 checks (2,090 checks among self-employed persons and 908 checks among companies). In connection with each individual check, a detailed review has been made of all the business's tax-related matters. Non-compliance with the rules on dividend tax has been ascertained in connection with the compliance review.

Information security:

SKAT has established an information security office, which is located in Corporate Service and reports to the Deputy Director General of Finance.

As part of the second line of defense, the information security office's primary task is to guide, advise, and assist the Ministry of Taxation's group, so that critical and sensitive data is protected, regardless of media.

The information security office focuses on, among other areas, IT security, employee security, and physical security, which are ensured in close cooperation with all the group's entities. The office prepares security manuals for employees and risk owners as well as guidelines, and provides advice in a balanced triangle according to the nature of the information in relation to confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Factors which are also applicable to the dividend tax area.

12.1 Interim conclusion

<p>The risk management activities and the controlling activities have generally not been satisfactory in terms of administration of dividend tax and dividend tax refunds. The second line of defense has thus not functioned satisfactorily in this area.</p>
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13. Lack of effect of key IT-supported controls

This chapter has been included to highlight the main weaknesses ascertained in the IT-supported controls.

In the 3S system, there is a preventive control which can identify refund claim duplicates. The system notifies the case officer if several refund claims have been entered for the same dividend recipient for the same dividend distribution. The duplicate control is set up in such a way that 3S only makes a comparison of the data stated in the "Name" field. This is due to no other relevant data being entered for identification of the dividend recipient which can form the basis for a duplicate search, e.g. civil registration number/CVR no. or TIN no.

In 3S, there is a preventive control which notifies the case officer if a total refund is claimed for a company which is higher than the dividend tax declared by the company. However, the control design does not take into account the refund claims that SKAT receives via the bank scheme or the part which concerns dividend tax for Danish dividend recipients. This has the effect that the actual dividend tax for which SKAT can expect to receive refund claims is significantly lower than the declaration which 3S uses in the control.

For individual listed companies, it has not been possible to "enter" refund claims received for the dividend-paying company in 3S in 2013, 2014, and 2015. The error has occurred in the cases in which two declarations have been registered for the same distribution in 3S. 3S has not been able to handle multiple declarations in connection with the subsequent reporting of refund claims and has displayed a "green screen" to the case officer. The error was corrected in July 2015, after which 3S has again been able to compare refund claims in 3S with the declaration of dividend tax in all cases.

13.1 Interim conclusion

There are a number of established preventive controls in 3S which Internal Audit finds are not of an expedient design. The duplicate control validates only on one text field and could be improved by also including other fields, for example TIN no.

The control to verify that a claim is not made for a total refund amount which is higher than the dividend tax declared by the company does not take into account the refund claims that SKAT receives via the bank scheme or the part which concerns dividend tax for Danish dividend recipients. The declaration amount in the control should be reduced by these claims.

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For individual listed companies, it has not been possible to “enter” refund claims received for the dividend-paying company in 3S for a period of three years. The reason for the error was that 3S was unable to handle multiple declarations for the same distribution and gave the case officer a “green screen.” The error was corrected in July 2015.

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14. Data in eKapital

In eKapital, information is reported about dividend recipients and distributed dividend, etc. As described in Chapter 9, reporting on dividend recipients is registered from both listed and non-listed companies. This chapter contains a description of the most important information registered in eKapital about non-residents. The chapter will also give an account of weaknesses resulting from a lack of information in the systems.

There is a great difference between the stockholder information found in eKapital, depending on whether a natural person has a stock custody account, a company has a stock custody account which it owns itself, or the stocks are deposited in a pooled custody account (omnibus custody account) with a foreign bank.

Below, an account is given of the significant information which has generally been reported in eKapital on the dividend recipient for natural persons, companies, and omnibus custody accounts.

14.1 Natural persons

Table 14.1. shows the information that eKapital contains about natural persons:

Table 14.1 Information about the actual dividend recipient for natural persons in eKapital:

Identification of actual dividend recipients	Custody account number	Name of dividend-paying company	Number of stocks	Dividend distributed	Dividend tax withheld	Covered by VP scheme
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 14.1

For natural persons, eKapital thus contains information about the individual dividend recipient.

14.2 Companies

Table 14.2 shows the information which eKapital contains about companies that have a custody account with their own holding of stocks.

Table 14.2 Information about the actual dividend recipient for companies in eKapital:

Identification of actual dividend recipients	Custody account number	Name of dividend-paying company	Number of stocks	Dividend distributed	Dividend tax withheld	Covered by VP scheme
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	./.

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Table 14.2

For companies which have a custody account with their own holding of stocks, eKapital thus contains information about the individual dividend recipient.

14.3 Omnibus custody accounts

Unlike a company which has a custody account with its own holding of stocks as shown above, the custodian of an omnibus custody account will not itself own the stocks in the custody account, but only represents the stockholder/dividend recipient. As shown in Table 14.3 and Table 14.3a below, the information reported is of a different nature.

Table 14.3 Information about custodian of omnibus custody account in eKapital:

Identification of actual dividend recipients	Custody account number	Name of dividend-paying company	Number of stocks	Dividend distributed	Dividend tax withheld	Covered by VP scheme
No, only information about the custodian	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	./.

Table 14.3**Table 14.3a Information about the actual dividend recipients for omnibus custody accounts in eKapital:**

Identification of actual dividend recipients	Custody account number	Name of dividend-paying company	Number of stocks	Dividend distributed	Dividend tax withheld	Covered by VP scheme
./.	./.	✓	./.	./.	./.	./.

Table 14.3a

As shown in Table 14.3 and Table 14.3a, the information reported to eKapital does not contain information about the actual dividend recipient. eKapital will only contain information for identification of the omnibus custody account, and the omnibus custody account will appear as the dividend recipient.

14.4 Stocks distributed on custody accounts held by natural persons, companies, and omnibus custody accounts

Based on two listed companies in the C20 Cap index, Internal Audit has examined how the stocks of non-residents are distributed on custody accounts owned by natural persons and companies as well as omnibus custody accounts.

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Data has been selected for reporting in eKapital via Business Objects.

The two listed companies had the following distribution of the number of stocks held by non-residents:

Company A:	
• Natural persons	5%
• Companies	1%
• Omnibus custody accounts	94%
Company B:	
• Natural persons	0%
• Companies	3%
• Omnibus custody accounts	97%

Table 14.4

The distribution in Table 14.4 shows that Danish stocks owned by non-residents are predominantly held in omnibus custody accounts.

Like other companies, banks are reported in eKapital as “company” (“selskab”). It is not possible to distinguish between whether a bank has a custody account with its own holding of stocks or is a custodian. We have therefore categorized all banks as omnibus custody accounts.

As shown in Table 3 and Table 3a, the information reported to eKapital about omnibus custody accounts does not contain information about the actual dividend recipient for stocks placed in the custody account. eKapital will only contain information for identification of the omnibus custody account, and the omnibus custody account will appear as the dividend recipient.

In by far the majority of cases, SKAT will therefore not be in possession of information about the individual dividend recipient which could form the basis of a control in the processing of a refund claim.

14.5 Interim conclusion

The information reported to eKapital about omnibus custody accounts does not contain information about the actual dividend recipient for stocks placed in the custody account. eKapital will only contain information for identification of the omnibus custody account, and the omnibus custody account will appear as the dividend recipient.

In by far the majority of cases, SKAT will therefore not have information about the individual dividend recipient which could form the basis of a control of the refund basis in the processing of a refund claim.

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Internal Audit's review of two listed companies in the C20 Cap index shows that Danish stocks owned by non-residents are predominantly placed with banks (bank custody accounts), which are probably omnibus custody accounts.